THE DAILY JOURNAL

MONDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1895. Washington Office---1410 Pennsylvania Avenue Telephone Calls.

.. 238 | Editorial Rooms A 80 TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. DAILY BY NAIL WHEN PURNISHED BY AGENTS. iday, per week, by carrier 20 cts WEEKLY. Reduced Rates to Clubs.

JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY. Indianapolis, Ind.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page paper a ONE-CENT postage stamp; on a twelve or sixteen-page paper a TWO-CENT postage stamp. Foreign postage is smally double these rates.

Il communications intended for publication in per must, in order to receive attention, be ac-ited by the name and address of the writer.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL Can be found at the following places— ARIS—American Exchange in Paris, 36 Boulevard de NEW YORK-Gilsey House, Windsor Hotel and Astor

CHICAGO-Paimer House, Auditorium Hotel and P O. News Co., 91 Adams street. CINCINNATI-J. B. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street. LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner of Third and Jefferson sts., and Louisville Book Co., 356 ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House, Ebbitt House, Willard's Hotel and the Washington News Exchange, 24th street, bet. Fenn. ave. and F street. The assertion that Hon. John J. Ingalls favors himself for United States

Senator will not meet with any denial

The Turkish policy evidently is abolish the Armenians. The policy of the so-called European powers should be to abolish Turkey in Europe.

make vapid attempts to defend Embas-Bayard are free trade, which comes very near to being British organs in the United States.

It is a mistake that the President was not made lighthouse inspector years ago and given a salary adequate for that service. He seems to have a great liking for the employment.

The Democratic clerks in the office of the State Auditor of Kentucky have been notified that they will be removed "as soon as practicable," and now they are wondering what constitutes prac-

are always glad to hear that he is well. He will probably remain there now till of the Faith, girded with the sword of spring fishing begins,

It has been sald, "Scratch a Russian and you will find a Tartar." It might be added, scratch a Turk and you will barbarian. The Russian capable of civilization, but the Turk should be booted out of Europe

It is understood that Governor Matthews has taken his boom to his large farm, where it can be deposited in a roomy and warm stable until the It will be too late for mischievous boys treaty stipulations and imperial irades

Those papers which have worked themselves into rage because they see in the President's two weeks of duck hunting a purpose to insult Congress should restrain themselves. The President simply wanted to go duck shooting, and went. When the desire overtakes him he goes. The President is not malignant. He is simply an enthusiast on duck killing.

The failure of Mr. McBride to secure a re-election as president of the Federation of Labor was a surprise as well as a disappointment to his supporters. A year ago Mr. Gompers was defeated by the socialistic influences, and now Mr. McBride fails, probably because he had the support of this element. These Socialists could more properly be classed as Anarchists.

It is thought worthy of sending by cablegram that Queen Victoria's son-inlaw had his life insured for \$500,000 before starting on the Ashantee expedition, and that he and his wife both shed tears on parting. Yet the fact that two sonsin-law and several favorites of the Queen were permitted to join the expedition shows that no serious work is expected. When they return they will be decorated for having come back alive.

Ohio still maintains her old reputation of getting to the front. Fifteen members of the present Congress from other States are natives of that State, including seven Senators and eight Representatives. Among these are Senators Elkins, of West Virginia; Allison, of Iowa, and our own "Tall Sycamore of the Wabash." Representative Hitt, though elected from Illinois, is a Buckeye by birth and a Hoosier by marriage. Representative Hull, of Iowa, formerly Lieutenant Governor of that State, though born in Ohio, was brought up and educated in this State.

There has been nothing more heroic in recent times than the determination of Miss Clara Barton, president of the American National Red Cross Society, to superintend in person the work of relieving the starving Armenians in Asia Minor. Miss Barton is nearly seventy years old, and has been engaged in benevolent work more than fifty years. The famous Red Cross has never before attempted to operate in a foreign country, and this undertaking will be attended by many difficulties. Miss Barton and her staff will start for Turkey in a few days, and expect to be in Constantinople within three weeks.

three carloads of Canadian draft horses | vorces 56 per cent.; in Indiana, popula- | nine years the United States and Great which will be sold at auction. Under tion 17 per cent., divorces 21 per cent.; Britain could not have had any new would have been \$30 and 20 per cent. ad- | tion 21, divorces 81 per cent.; in Dela- | quantity abroad annually, while the than \$150. Now the duty is 20 per cent. | cent.; in New York, population 15, di- | country more than the product of our these lower ad valorem duties it is possithese lower ad valorem duties it is possithe figure as the duties it is p

the market and reduce prices. With a duty of \$30 a head the Canadian horses would not be imported to be sold at

GOVERNMENT THAT SHOULD BE ABOLISHED.

There is a lull in the Armenian massacres in Turkey, and they may cease for a while, but they will break out again and history will repeat itself world. The Turkish government is little bery and massacre, and the exterminasequence of the Mohammedan religion. The present one is the sixth wholesale massacre of defenseless Christian subjects perpetrated by the Turks within the last seventy-five years. The word massacre, as here used, does not include events that have taken place in legitimate warfare, but wholesale and indiscriminate slaughters of men, women and children in which Turkish military or civil officers have assisted in the the perpetrators. In 1822 no less than 50,000 Greeks were thus massacred; 10,-000 Nestorians and Armenians were killed in 1850; 11,000 Maronites and Syrians in 1860; 10,000 Bulgarians in 1876; 12,000 Armenians in 1894, and at least 50,000 Armenians in 1895. All these records, except that of the current year, are historic, and the estimates of the number of persons killed are from is probably below the truth. There the same period, in which a few thou-

made, and as the promises recently

made will be in the future.

there can ever be any permanent re- trade and traffic is so largely interstate, form in this regard or any permanent | would be a nuisance to all except two safety for Christian subjects of Turkey. | small classes, namely, those who would Church and state are one and insepar- issue the notes and brokers who would able in Turkey. The Ottoman government is a politico-religious system in inconvenience and loss when they would which the Sultan is at once the tem- | not be swindled. Except those who are poral ruler and recognized successor of | ignorant and those who yet hold to some Mohammed. The Turkish government, of the by-gone heresies of State The occasional visits of President if it can be called such, is Mohammedan sovereignty, only speculators yearn to through and through, from top to bot- return to a form of money which was a Mohammedans throughout the world regard the Sultan as the Defender the Prophet. He is himself a conscientious Mohammedan and bound by his of his religion to defend the faith. The Mohammedan way of converting Christians is to kill them. No Christian subject of the Turkish government has any rights that the head of the Mohammedan church is bound to respect-not even the right to live. "According to the Koran," says a recent writer, "which is the basis and ultimate authority of notwithstanding-the whole non-Moslem population of Turkey are outlaws. The millions of ancient hereditary inhabitants, whether Greek, Armenian, Nestorian, Jacobite, Jew or Syrian, are considered aliens. Their legal status is that of prisoners of war, with corresponding rights and responsibilities." The Turkish army is exclusively Mo hammedan, and no degree of loyalty can secure admission for a non-Moslem. There are a few Christians in the civil positions which Mohammedans are incompetent to fill. The evidence of a | issue? Christian is of no account in a Turkish court, and that of a dozen will not

> weigh against one Mohammedan. In an article published shortly after

their dominion reached, civilization disappeared from view.

E. A. Freeman, the English historian, writing of the Turk in Europe, says: barian encamped on the soil of Europe At the end of five hundred years he remains an alien and barbarian encamped on soil which he has no more made his own than it was when he first took Kallipolis. His rule during all that time has been the rule of strangers over enslaved nations in their own land. It has been the rule of cruelty, faithlessness and brutal lust; it has not been government, but organized brigandage. His rule cannot be reformed. While other nations get better and better the Turk gets worse and worse,

It is idle to expect any material change in the attitude of the Turkish government towards its Christian subjects. The fundamental law of its existence requires it to treat all such as outlaws, and they will never be treated

THE DIVORCE EVIL.

Mohammedans in Turkey.

that the growth of the divorce evil is attracting a degree of public attention invoiced at \$50 each the duty would be ulation 127, divorces 61 per cent. A Chi- same, so far as the export of coin or

orse market Canadian horses to glut greater in Illinois than in this State. of England is that it has \$90,000,000 more

troit meeting for the increase of matter of contract, to be dissolved at the pleasure of either party; in an overpation of woman, and her growing steady increase, recognition in the courts, enabling her to use the law with greater freedom in her own defense; her independence as a wage earner, and hasty marriages. These causes are general in their operation, though some are worse in their

social and moral tendency than others. effect upon society insidiously demoralbloody work or protected and rewarded | in better laws where they are lax, a istration of them by courts, and a refor-

marital obligations more binding.

HOKE SMITH'S PERFORMANCE. retary Hoke Smith to the Legislature For years that right has not been quesmoney. Such notes cannot be made sand persons have been killed, the fore- | legal tender, but, being issued in a comgoing list including only general munity, they are very likely to drive where they circulate. There being no er must take them for his produce and those who hold them can take them to the bank and demand and receive legaltender money, but in the light of ex-The fundamental principles of the Mo- perience the presumption that such bills hammedan religion and the union of will be so redeemed is a very violent church and state make it impossible that one. Such alleged money, now that our discount them. All others would suffer

Having learned that Congress will not pass a bill to remove the tax from the note issues of State banks, one of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet goes to the Legislature of the State from which he hails and makes a sound money speech devoted largely to advocacy of an at tempt to force upon the people of this country the worst pretense of money they have ever known. He has urged the matter be taken into the courts by having a test case made by violating an act of Congress. While the President has urged the retirement of greenbacks, to be substituted by national bank issues, Secretary Hoke Smith goes to Georgia to put into operation a scheme to test the constitutionality of a law which protects the national bank with its full security for its circulation and its highly taxed capital against the competition of banks without any valid requirement for the redemption of their notes. While the constitutionality of a law giving national banks protection against an irresponsicourts, what prudent men would put good capital into national banks of

EVIDENT INACCURACIES.

Professor Bemis, according to the reports of his last lecture, attributes the the Bulgarian massacre of 1876 Mr. fall in prices to the appreciation of gold, but in the course of nis remarks says The Turks were, from the black day when they first entered Europe, the one great anti-human specimen of humanity. Where some lines of production can turn out full this Christmas? ever they went a broad line of blood marked | double the goods that he could in 1870. the track behind them, and, as far as This is true in some departments, and this increased production at a less cost has caused the fall in prices and not the appreciation of gold. One man with The Turk came in as an alien and bar- | the present machinery can cultivate and harvest three or four times as many acres of wheat as he could in 1870. Under the factory system the workman can make twice or three times as many shoes as he could in 1870. It is that fact that has caused the fall in connection with the vast increase of the supply, and not that Germany and a few smaller And when the chief powers of Europe join in demanding that he should make even the smallest reform he impudently refuses to gold. nations which formerly used silver as

The dragging of the debtor and reditor classes into his discussion is entirely foreign to his subject, and his assumption that the mass of those who contracted debts in 1870 have not yet paid them indicates a degree of ignorany other way. Turkish massacres of ance that is astounding. The great bulk Armenians and other Christians will of the mortgages in the country, except continue as long as the Turkish govern- those of railroads and larger corporament exists, or until there are none but | tions, do not have an average life of six years. The life of farm and home mortgages does not average even six years. Consequently, they were largely Abuses sometimes bring about their made since the fall of prices, except own remedies, and there are indications such as have come about by recent tariff

legislation in this country. His remarks about the scarcity of that will eventually lead to a reform | gold and its absorption conflict with exin the laws, or, better still, in public isting facts. If governments have laid opinion on the subject. The Detroit aside gold to sustain specie payments ministers have been discussing the sub- it is in use in the form of paper money ject. A paper read before the associa- redeemable in gold. If his statement tion showed that while the increase of to the effect that \$60,000,000 of gold is population in the United States during used annually in the arts, which is the decade from 1880 to 1890 was 30 per | doubtful, indicates anything it is that it cent., the increase in divorces was 80 is more valuable for other uses than for per cent. Comparing different States, it money, which is evidence against its the old salary of \$600, instead of raising the An exchange in an Eastern State bor- appears that in Ohio the increase of appreciation and its scarcity. His dering on Canada notes the arrival of population was 20 per cent, and of di- further statement that during the last the McKinley law this could not have in Michigan, population 38 per cent., gold is absurd. We cannot accumulate been done, as the duty on each horse divorces 108 per cent.; in Illinois, popula- gold because our tourists spend a large on horses appraised at more ware, population 17, divorces 400 per hostile balance of trade calls out of the ad valorem, which is fixed very largely | vorces 14; in Arizona, population 318, di- mines. If both metals were the money by the importer. If the horses were vorces 2,200 per cent.; in Wyoming, pop- of commerce the result would be the \$10 for each animal. It is more likely cago paper recently had a sensational bullion is concerned, if we paid our that the appraisal was even lower-say, article concerning the alarming increase debts. Just now, while Professor Bemis \$30, at which the duty would be \$6. With of divorces in Indiana. The case is had is declaring that Great Britain could

The extraordinary increase in some of than it had two years ago. It matters not whether the gold is new or old, so Arizona, bears witness to the disgraceful | long as our mints coin from \$20,000,00 laws which encourage nonresidents to in 1890 to \$57,000,000 in 1893. It is idle to go there for the sole purpose of getting | say that gold is being absorbed in the arts when its coinage in the world has Some of the reasons given at the De- | increased from \$95,000,000 in 1886 to \$232, in 1891 to \$232,000,000 in 1893.

It must have been the reporter who attributed to the Professor the state emphasis of individual liberty; in the country and Great Britain since 1872. easier accessibility in these modern days | They have fallen here since 1892, but to the benefits of the law on the part | during the period between 1872 and 1892 tion of the Armenians is almost a logical of the less wealthy classes; the emanci- the recognized statisticians show

MINISTER TERRELL.

A reader of the Journal asks if Mr. Terrell, at present United States minis ter to Turkey, is the same Terrell who a few years ago published a fulsome eulogy of John Wilkes Booth and de-That the evil is a real one and its fending his crime. Yes, he is the same man. He is also the same Terrell who, izing none can doubt. The remedy lies | as a member of the Texas Legislature, organized a successful campaign to kill stricter construction and better admin- the appropriation for the representation of the State at the world's fair, the remation of public opinion that shall make | sult being that it was not represented there at all. For these and other reasons Terrell is not much respected by the better class of people in Texas, and One of the results of the visit of Sec- his appointment to his present position was generally regarded as one not fit of Georgia is a proposition to test the to be made. The Journal, however, is constitutionality of the law imposing a free to say it believes he has done reaauthentic sources. The estimate for 1895 | tax upon the issues of State bank notes. | sonably well. His position has been a very trying one, and while at the be have been many other massacres during | tioned. Bank notes are regarded as | ginning of the troubles in Turkey there seemed to be ground for criticising his action, later events seem to have shown that he has done all that could be done massacres. Each of these caused con- legal-tender money out of existence for the protection of American citizens in Turkey, and that his action has been European powers, and in every case the legal-tender money and no other money leffective. An American missionary who Turkish government gave the same than these bank notes, labor is com- spent eight years in Armenia, and who

think there has been criticism of Minister Terrell. He has not been backed by the United States government as he should be. Either the powers at Washington fail to appreciate the condition of affairs in the East or they are not making the effort they should to protect our citizens. The missionaries ask only that protection which is the due of every American citizen, and they should have that. If the government had ordered a gunboat to fire on Constantinople in case of the Sultan's refusal to grant absolute pro-tection to every American citizen, it would that could have been used with the Turk. tan, as is alleged, it may be simply a wise effort to obtain through friendship what he cannot otherwise get, supported by his government. That was the trouble in the case of the search for the body of Lenz, the Pittsburg bicyclist. Terrell did not have the support of the government, and without it was not able to compel the Kurds to tell what they knew of the murder and the disposition of the remains. The fact is Terrell has all along been expected to do what, unaided by his government, he could not do.

A foreign minister who is not backed by his government can accomplish very little, and one can easily believe that the minister to Turkey has had very little backing from this administration.

John S. McClure was pensioned at the rate of \$12 per month under the disability act for disease of the digestive and urinary organs and rectum. The zealous experts of Commissioner Lochren discovered that he did not have sufficient disability to warrant so large a pension, and, failing to satisfy those opinionated pensioner hating persons that his disability was sufficient to warrant a pension of \$12 a month, they reduced his allowance to \$8 a month after May 4, 1895, but probably he never heard of the fact, as he died, a disease-wrecked man, April 12, or nearly four weeks before the reduction was decreed. The knowledge, however, that his case was being reviewed doubtless filled his last days with anxiety.

The Revised Statutes of the United States say that the Secretary of the Treasury shall lay before Congress, at the beginning of each session, a report Carlisle has forgotten this requirement or he has not yet been informed that

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Conducive. Minnie-I wonder if I will get my stocking

"I thought marrying him would make a

"It made an indifferent man of him." Just Stopped.

"Hello!" said the shelf. "Is this where "Not regularly," answered the clock. "But I thought I would just run down

"Have you always had that ridiculous gait?" asked the camel, superciliously. "Ever since the fall of man," sighed the serpent. "At that time, however, I flatter myself that I got there with both feet."

Two letters received by Chairman Tucker, of this city, of the State committee of the Grand Army to solicit money with which to build cottages and furnish them at the Soldiers' Home indicate the thorough interest which is being aroused in regard to this charity. H. M. Caylor, who is not on any committee, writes from Noblesville as fol-

I suppose you have received the good word that Hamilton county will build two cottages in the spring, and later on will build two more if required by the needs of the deserving veterans. If other counties will do as well, we will have all the cot-

Captain Charles H. Myerhoff, of Evansville, a member of the committee from the First district, writes of the interest and action in Vanderburg county as follows: I have the pleasure to report that our Board of County Commissioners has voted \$2,000. Bartley Ince, of Rockport, reports that the commissioners in that county have voted \$500. I have directed him to forward

the amount to General Carnahan. I will,

no doubt, hear from the remaining counties

in this Congressional district soon. The County Commissioners did the right salary. Mr. John O. Spahr, the successful applicant for the appointment, is an energetic young man, earnest and intelligent, and the Journal believes the commissioners

In the word Sultan the "u" has the sound the sound of that vowel in "pa." The correct pronunciation might be indicated by the spelling "suhltahn." Yet there is considerable fitness is pronouncing it like the last two syllables of "insultin'."

did well in selecting him.

The good women who constitute the City improvement Society of New Brunswick, N. J., have obtained permission from the Board of Education to place green refuse cans

cores, chewing gum, chalk and like litter nto them, and thus acquire habits of cleaniness and order. Possibly the children will all over one another in their anxiety to o-operate in this reform.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

A worthy successor to the erstwhile sockless Socrates, Jerry Simpson, is Judge Martin, of Atchison, who never wore a necktie in his life but once. The exception was when he was married.

There is a woman contractor and quarry operator in Buffalo, who has supplied stone for some of the most important structures in the city. She is the only woman who is an active member of the Buffalo Builders' Exchange.

An Arizona prison has an extensive apiary, which is under the charge of the inmates. A single hive is said to have produced two hundred pounds of honey last year, and it is expected that the industry will prove exceedingly profitable

John Russell Young, of Philadelphia, ollecting materials for a life of General Grant, which he frequently promised the latter he would write. Mr. Young is now traveling in the West, seeking data, and will extend his trip into Mexico.

A peculiar incident occurred in New York on Sunday last. While a policeman of that city was trying to see what was going on in a "suspected" saloon he soiled his hands: he noticed a sink in the antercom of the saloon, and when he turned on the faucet he was surprised to find that he was washing his hands in beer. The keeper of the saloon, was, of course, arrested.

Mark Twain's lecture tour in the antipodes is proving highly successful, but, according to the Australian papers, he had a series of setbacks at the start, which probably have afforded him some since. As soon as he arrived Australia he was laid up with a carbuncle, which kept him in his hotel for a week. When he got well his manager was put in quarantine at Adelaide and kept there urteen days because the steamer which he arrived had smallpox aboard.

More than half the schooners that composed the San Francisco sealing fleet last season have already gone out of the business, and it seems generally agreed among the sealers there that the sealing business is dead so far as San Francisco is cerned. Last January thirteen vessels left San Francisco to hunt seals. Only schooners which went sealing last year are now fitting out to cruise after otters-a more precarious, but, if successful, a much seals.

On Dec. 2, when Mr. Reed was made Speaker of the House, and when the eyes of thousands were upon him as he stood there. The Speaker's pew did not contain he members of his family. They had no lesire to brave the publicity which their n, and so stayed at home. Mr. Reed's ne life is a charmingly simple one. It is the home life of any cultured citizen-not at all luxurious and as plain as it can consistently be. Besides Mrs. Reed and the speaker the household comprises one child, a daughter, Miss Kitty.

Now come those sad forebodings To disturb that small boy's dream, In a flat that's warmed by steam. -Washington Star.

It. Her foot was at least a 4C, extra wide, Her shoe was a 2. You'd think she'd have -Detroit Tribune.

SENATORIAL FUNERALS.

Figures Showing the Gradual Increase in Their Cost to the Public. Washington Special. In Senator Peffer's speech denouncing the inroads on the treasury to pay for funerals of Senators who die while the Senate is

in session, he presented the following "Twenty-two Senators of the United States succeeded in dying without expense to the government prior to 1826. year three passed away at a total cost of In the next eleven years ten Senators lied without making a draft upon the treasury with one exception, and that one had 82 worth of grief at government expense. Down to 1847 torty-eight Senators died and in only ten cases were there any funeral

Thomas B. Reed, of Mississippi, died in 1829 without having a congressional junketing arty to help to bury him. In 1840 Senator Phaddeus Betts, of Connecticut, passed away at a total cost to the gover f \$746. In 1842 Senator Nathan F. Dixon, of Rhode Island, died, and the loving counry mourned for him to the extent of \$758. As years rolled by the figures grew. Sena-tor John Fairchild, of Maine, being dead in 1847, was interred by the government at a cash cost of \$1,072. A year later Senator Chester Ashley, of Arkansas, raised the figure to \$1,505. John C. Calhoun died \$3,106. Henry Clay had the advantage of dying two years later and of costing the government \$5.447 to suitably inter his remains. But in the same year Senator James Whitcomb, of Indiana, known to fame principally because James Whitcomb Riley was named after him, passed into the ground at a cost of only \$171.

There must have been a reaction against the gross extravagance of the Calhoun-Clay funerals, for in 1855 Senator Rusk, of rexas, and in 1857 Senator Bell, of New Hampshire, were able to die and get buried at the nominal expense to the treasury of the each. Then Stephen A. Douglas, of illinois, set his colleagues an excellent example by being buried at the expense of his b fled at Ball's Bluff in 1861, was buried for \$902. When the war was over Senator Solo-mon Foot, of Vermont had a funeral which cost \$4,399; and in 1874 the funeral expenses of senator Sumner, of Massachu-setts, were carefully and scrupulously figured down to \$4,687. In 1877 Senator Morton, of Indiana, died, and the bill paid by the Senate was \$750. For Senator Chandier, of Michigan, the bill was \$81.

"In recent years the figures have been more disproportionate and unexplainable. The funeral of Senator Matt Carpenter, of Wisconsin, in 1881, cost \$3,012. Senator Ben Hill, of Georgia, died the following year, and the charges were but \$804. The funeral Senator Logan in 1886 cost \$1,809. Senator Leland Stanford, in 1893, cost the government nothing.

The average of the first three senatorial funerals in the history of the government was only \$292. From 1848 to 1867 eighteen senatorial funerals averaged \$1,398. 869 to 1894 there were thirty funerals, costing an average of \$2,754. The average of the last ten funerals has been \$1,542. The funerals of Senators for the last ten years have cost \$4,139 more than all the rest from 790 up to 1884. In other words, the last have cost the government more than the previous sixty. "The House, as is usual, is less extravagant than the Senate. The average cost of House funerals for four years has been only

\$1,275, against a senatorial average \$4,542." Mr. Creveland at Sea. Rocked in the cradle of the deep, I lay me down in peace to sleep; Secure I rest upon the wave. But still I've got to have some fun; o. calm and peaceful will I sleep, Rocked in the cradle of the deep,

In a government tug. With a full, round jug, And the waves a-thumping our keel ker-Still calm and peaceful do I sleep, Rocked in the cradle of the deep, When in the dead of night I lie

And gaze upon the trackless sky. And catch the glint of far-off sands With Congress still upon my hands, feel how good it is to be Away off here upon the sea I win greatnesses communing here fe and old Ocean, and none other near; Calmly I rest and soundly sleep, in the cradle of the deep, In a government tug. With a full, round jug.

And the waves a-thumping our keel ker-Still calm and peaceful do I sleep, Rocked in the cradle of the deep. -New York Sun.

Barrett No Greenhorn. special in Chicago Post.

Representative Barrett, who leaped into international notoriety at a single bound by his wild assault upon Embassador Bayard, is variously referred to these days as "the raw young member from Massachusetts," "green editor-Congressman," "the fresh oung man from Boston," etc. Now Barrett of Massachusetts may be young and he is certainly in the highest sense irresponsible. ut he is not green or raw. Come to th of it, he is not so very young, either, being thirty-seven years of age. He was a mem-ber of the Massachusetts Legislature for

loyed that parliamentary experience. He ut now in he expects to stay there. has his eye fixed on the Senate, and on day, when Senator Lodge was patting hir on the back encouragingly he turned upo the statesman with the remark: Lodge, don't concern yourself abou When I want a guardian I will appl for one. And by the way, old man, I will be after your seat in '99. I serve notice on you now, so look out, for I'm after you."
When Barrett was Washington correspondent in 1882-86 he was a persistent seeker after notoriety and a ceaseless talker. Some one coarsely described him at that time as having a mouth big enough to sing a duet. He can certainly execute a very far-reach-

BLAINE ON BAYARD.

Light of History Shed on the Embasandor's Unpatriotic Career.

Blaine's "Twenty Years of Congress,"

Thomas F. Bayard, who entered the Senate at the opening of the Forty-first Congress, was little known to the public, except as a member of a family who had been for a considerable period prominent in the political affairs of Delaware. His service in the Senate had been remarkable for one characteristic-the power, or the accidental fortune, to create a public impression as to his career precisely the reverse of its actual history. The illustrations are many: In financial affairs Mr. Bayard has been held as a fair and conservative exponent of sound views, a jealous guardian of the public credit. As a matter of fact, he joined in the political crusade to enforce the payment of the national debt in deprevote he ever gave in the Senate was against the bill declaring the national debt to be payable in coin. He voted to except specifically the fifteen hundred millions of 5-20 bonds from coin payment, argued earnestly in favor of taxing the bonds of the government, refused to support the bill for the resumption of specie payments, and united with others in a national movement to repeal the act after it had been for considerable period in operation. On the Southern question, in all its phases, Mr. Bayard has been proclaimed

by his supporters as calm, considerate and just. In truth he has gone as far as the most rancorous rebel leader of the South touching the reconstruction laws and the suffrage of the negro. In the Forty-second Congress, in an official report on the condithe minority of the committee in the distinct avowal that negro suffrage would practically cease when the Republican party words in which Mr. Bayard concurred whenever the party (the Republican) shall go down, as go down it will at som time not long in the future, that will be the end of the political power of the negro white men on this continent." Mr. Bayard united with other Democrats in this declaration the right of the negro to vote had already been protected by an amendment to the Constitution. His lan guage was, therefore, a distinct threat to override the Constitution in order to strip the negro of the political power which the Constitution had conferred upon him. The hreat was so serious and so lawless that it should have received more attention than was bestowed upon it when first put forth. It was not uncommon to hear brazen efiance of constitutional obligations from speakers addressing audiences for mere sensational effect. this was an announcement made in the Se ate of the United States, not hastily an angrily in the excitement of debate, with reflection and deliberation in an ficial report which had been studied onths and subscribed to in writing by Mr

The common apprehension assigns to M Bayard a high standing at the bar, and positive rank as a man of culture. As a lawyer Mr. Bayard has doubtless cherished no ambition, as he attained no prominent while in point of education he never enjoy facilities beyond those of the common so or the private academy. Originally destined for mercantile life, he did not receive in his early years the benefit of liberal training; nor did his tastes lead him into any special personal pursuit of literature or scien even into a close, careful study of the tory of his own country—a study which would have exempted his public career from some of his more notable mistakes. For obvious reasons Mr. Bayard has acquired exceptional popularity in the South specially with Southern men in Congres then those who participated in the rebel regained their old seats in the Senate and House they found Mr. Bayard in position and they naturally accepted him as a leader was fresh in the memory of those me that Mr. Bayard's friendship for them had 1861 they had his sympathy to such an ex-text that he advocated in a public speech peacefully from the Union. He spoke earnagainst the use of the national power old these States to their duty as mem bers of a common government, and expressed the belief that it would be better strong enough to command respect for its laws and to enforce obedience at the cannon's mouth. The avowal of these opinion North of the national capital was greater aid to the Southern conspirators than if Mr. Bayard had openly joined their coun-cils or expended his valor in the ranks of It was evidently not deemed prudent by

Mr. Bayard to repeat his disunion views. After Fort Lafayette, at Mr. Seward's com mand, had opened its doors to men wh ublicly expressed disloyal sentiments in the Mr. Bayard gave to the rebellio the benefit of his silence. The great strug went on; myriads of patriots stepped to ranks of the Union army; the people the ranks of the Union army; the people were fired with love of country; from ever loyal platform and every loyal pulpit rang out words of faith and hope for the cause, and for its brave defenders. But Mr. Baytriumph of the national arms. He had spoken words of sympathy and encourage nent to the enemies of the Union. He never uttered a word of cheer for its friendls.

THE CHRISTMAS "MUST."

A Bugbear That Clouds the Holiday Season for Many. New York Eevening Sun.

This is the time of year when the Christ-

nas Musts loom up on the holiday horizon. They are both big and ominous. They con cern the presents that must be given, the mands that must be met at this time. Christmas is indeed that day devoted to peace and good will, but there are, unforunately, some less pleasant considerations that insist upon attention. Christma Musts are no respecters of persons. They peck at the happiness of everybody-high and low, rich and poor, all grades of humanity, from people who ride the bicycle to those who do not. With some persons the Musts are something like this: There must be turkey and plum pudding for dinished the family exchequer may be. There must be, too, a semblance of joy and mer-riment, for it is Christmas, and Christmas is not Christmas unless it is merry. When the exchequer is of less account, as with th prosperous, there are other considerations equally important that are affected by the Musts. "I don't want to give one-half these presents," said a woman, displaying her "list" the other day. "But I feel that must. I've been exchanging gifts for years with all these people, and I simply can't get out of it now, glad as I should be to do so. They expect it and I feel as though must not disappoint them." Another have altered somewhat since last Christmas, complained that her numerous rela tives expected her to continue giving jus as elegant presents, no matter how muc less were her means to do so. "I know what they expect of me," she said, "and I feel that I must not fall too far short of their expectations." "I find it each year harder to make presents to my twenty-six nieces and nephews," said a third woman. "I started it when they were little and when the tax was not so great. But now that they have nearly all grown up the presents have assumed alarming proportions, both individually and collectively. can't give moderate-priced toys and trink-ets; they must be articles of real value and interest." But look at the Christmas Musts from wnatever standpoint, they cannot wholly supplant or eclipse the Christmas Blessings. After all, the Musts are but negative; they have not positive or definite importance, and should not be taken too seriously to heart. They are but a perversion—and a slight one at that—of the great and unpurchasable Christmas Privi- what warrant is there in the hybrid "Saint Lowis" and "Sang Louie," but

A Correction.

New York Advertiser. Referring yesterday to the fact that a gentleman is coming on from Anderson, Inc. worth of property in the heart of New York Britain. had furnished to the waiting world mo "come-ons" than any other town in I diana save Shelbyville. A corresponde

urnished the Voorhees and General Debs. We have to confess that our statement yielding the palm to Shelbyville was based on the sta-tistics for 1894, whereas this year's figures may tell a different story. We shall await the returns for this year with the hope and belief that Shelbyville has at least maintained a good second

THE CAMERON DYNASTY.

Democratic View of the Senator's Retirement.

Philadelphia Press. The retirement of Senator Cameron means the absolute end of the Cameron dynasty in Pennsylvania. It is a leadership without an heir apparent or the hope of It was vastly more vigorous under the direction of the elder Cameron than it has ever been since his retirement, although in the desperate battles which were at times met by the father, the son was the master lieutenant in marshaling their political forces. Strong Republican prejudices confronted the elder Cameron in his early senatorial career, and he had only fully lived them when he voluntarily retired

from public life, and thus mellowed the asperities of his desperate conflicts The younger Cameron succeeded to a ric nheritance in the large circle of powerful political friends gathered around his father. and in his last three elections to the Senate he was less felt in the contest per ally than was the present Senator Q who was then the chief marshal of th Cameron forces of the State. As Quay advanced toward political mastery steadily declined, and for the last decade in the devotion of Quay. Their friendly relations have never been disturbed relations have never and Quay proved his fidelity to filet of last summer, when the clated paper money, and almost the first | Cameron's re-election was the gravest obstacle in his path, by refusing to separate himself from Cameron even when no active support from Cameron Cameron's retirement will thus leave Quay no more master than he was before, for who was the master leader of all, Quay has been the absolute leader of the party with either the active or passive assent of Cam-

The retirement of Cameron will have litt effect upon Pennsyplvania politics disarming some of the most blatant op ents of Senator Quay, who have sough accomplish his overthrow by charging with seeking the election of Cameron to another term in the Senate. There will new conditions, new men, possi extent new methods in the politics of this State, but to all these as they shall arise Senator Quay will adjust himself, and he has, therefore, every prospect of retaining Pennsylvania.

BRICE ON CLEVELAND.

Sarcasm on the "Only Man in the

New York Tribune. Some interesting stories seem to have foiowed ex-Secretary Charles Foster, of Ohio, Hotel since Mr. Foster arrived in the city on Wednesday night. The best of these relate to Senator Brice, and show the deep sentiments of personal and political regard

which the Ohio Senator entertains for Mr. Mr. Foster spent two or three days of this week in Washington, and it is related that breakfasted at the Arlington with the Democratic Senator from Ohio on the morning of the day Mr. Foster came over to New York. Part of the conversation at the breakfast table was, it is said, something

"Foster, how do you think Cleveland will "Run, and you say, Brice? Well, if you want an honest opinion from me, I must say that I don't think anybody will call it 'running' after the election. I don't believe Cleveland can carry a single county Well, if that's so, Foster, I'm for Cleve-

Then the Senator referred to the com-Ohlo, and told the ex-Governor that he had a man by which the Democrats might the trouble of holding any national

on next year. preactile and res the Democratic party fit to be Pre of the United States, and whereas, he has already placed himself on various platforms which he has formulated within the last two or three years, therefore be it resolved that this Democratic national committee oes hereby adjourn sine die." Ex-Governor Foster did not deny these stories when asked about them last even-ing. He only looked thoughtful and won-dered who could have told in New York about what happened in Washington.

OKLAHOMA AS A STATE.

Territory Developed from the Wilderness in Brief Time.

It seems as if it was but yesterday that the first white pioneers pitched their tents in the Territory of Oklahoma, yet already its population numbers 300,000 and they are knocking lustily for admission to statehood. As if by magic much of this wilder-ness has been converted into fertile farms and the wealth of the inhabitants of the Territory is estimated at not less than

The two great staples of wheat and cot-ton grow side by side in this favored land, while it is well adapted for the cultivation of all the fruits of the temperate zo According to the Governor of Oklahoma the whole region is adapted to agricultu This, however, must be taken with some grains of allowance for official zeal. In the western part of the Territory there is a considerable stretch of land within the arid zone, and in which two out of three of Kansas. But the region is adapted to the pasturage of cattle, which promise be an important branch of the produc of Oklahoma. There is no lack of mineral in the Territory, as lead, fron, copper and zinc have been discovered. Mines of coal have been opened and petroleum has al-ready flowed from its wells. In these condi-tions manufactures will soon follow. Oklahoma has already more inhabitants than had Idaho and Wyoming when they were admitted into the Union and it pro ises soon to overtake them both. But the Indian Territory should be consolidate with Okiahoma upon its erection into

mogeneous commonwealth. What He Needs.

State. The two Territories together would

form one of the greatest agricultura States of the Union. There is no goo

reason for cutting up this region into two States, when it would make one great and

"What I need," said the statesman, in speaking of his work in Washington, "is a good private secretary to ime to affairs in the House, "What you need," returned his constituent earnestly, "is a real good man to edit your speeches while you attend to your correspondence. It would be foolish to have your letters more concise and better written than your public addresses."

To Take the Town. New York Recorder.

perty in the heart of New York city. He is on his way from Anderson, Ind. It come-ons" to the big cities than any other town in the State of Indiana, save Shelbyville. Hackmen are already at the station awaiting the arrival of the gentleman from

A Suspicion.

A suspicion is being voiced that if Embassador Bayard's picture of the rigorous demands of the position of President were absolutely true the chief executive would not have any time to go duck hunting.

Josiah Quincy Warned.

We take occasion to warn the Hon. Josiah Quincy, of Boston, that Mayor Taggari, of Indianapolis, has the right of way as the mayoral candidate of the Democ for President of the United States. None Whatever.

Boston Transcript.

Bayard's Position. Detroit Tribune As far as we can see, Mr. Bayard is

preserving a very strict neutrality in the One Advantage.

The Democratic presidential nomina will at least be a good advertisement for somebody's law practice.